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NASA Case No. LEW-14965-1

Print Figure 6

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(NASA-Case-LEW-14965-1) PROBE INSERTION  
APPARATUS WITH INFLATABLE SEAL Patent  
Application (NASA) 17 p CSCI 13I

N91-13732

Unclas

63/37 0320448

PROBE INSERTION APPARATUS WITH INFLATABLE SEAL

The present invention relates generally to dynamic seals and, more specifically, to one which employs a pair of opposed, inflatable seals, between which a probe can be inserted into a pressure chamber without compromising internal pressure.

Referring to Figs. 1-3, a pair of inflatable seals 12 and 14 are mounted in opposing fashion in a retainer 24 which is fixedly connected to a wall 18 of a pressure vessel over an elongated opening 16 provided therein. A wedge 34 slides longitudinally between the opposed seals and carries a probe 36 inside the pressure vessel.

The present invention provides a dynamic seal which enables instrumentation to be inserted in a wind tunnel without compromising internal pressure.

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LEW-14965-1

PATENT

U.S. Patent Application

By

Paul A. Trimarchi

For

PROBE INSERTION APPARATUS WITH INFLATABLE SEAL

Title of the Invention

PROBE APPARATUS WITH INFLATABLE SEAL

Origin of the Invention

5       The invention described herein was made by an  
employee of the United States Government and may  
be manufactured and used by or for the government  
for governmental purposes without payment of any  
royalties thereon or therefore.

Background of the Invention

10

Field of the Invention

15       The present invention relates generally to a  
probe insertion apparatus and, more specifically,  
to one which employs an inflatable seal as a  
barrier surface between two chambers of differing  
pressures.

Description of the Related Art

20

During testing, a wind tunnel has an internal  
pressure different from that of the external  
pressure. In order to facilitate insertion of a  
probe into the wind tunnel, and movement of the

probe within the wind tunnel after insertion, a seal must be provided at an opening in the wind tunnel so as to maintain the internal pressure.

5 It is known to provide a wind tunnel with a lengthwise slot and a sliding face plate which covers the slot. For a two foot long slot, the conventional sliding face plate arrangement requires about six feet in total length, since the face plate must be four feet long to keep the slot  
10 covered through full probe travel along the length of the two foot slot. Full probe travel leaves up to two feet of overhang of the face plate on either side of the slot at any time. O-rings are provided between the sliding face plate and the  
15 outer wall of the wind tunnel to maintain pressure integrity.

As an alternative to the sliding face plate, all actuation hardware can be located inside a pressure-tight check or bubble extension of the  
20 pressure vessel and, while this method is suitable for situations where linear traverse is the only desired probe motion, it is much less practical when other combinations of probe motion are desired, such as, radial or rotary motion through  
25 the tunnel wall. It is much less practical in these cases because of the large additional volume required.

Summary of the Invention

5       An object of the present invention is to provide a seal capable of maintaining pressure integrity of a pressure vessel while inserting and moving a probe therethrough.

10       Another object of the present invention is to provide an apparatus for inserting a probe into a pressure vessel which requires relatively little space.

15       Another object of the present invention is to provide an apparatus for inserting a probe into a pressure vessel which is relatively simple in construction and cost effective to produce.

20       These and other features and advantages of the present invention are met by providing a sealing apparatus for inserting a probe into a pressure vessel having an elongated opening, including a pair of resiliently deformable seals opposingly disposed in sealing engagement with each other, retainer means connected to the pressure vessel around the elongated opening for holding the pair of seals rigidly to the pressure vessel, and slider means engageable with the pair  
25       of seals and carrying the probe, for longitudinally translating the probe in the pressure vessel.

Preferably, the slider means is a double-ended wedge symmetrically shaped about a longitudinal axis and being sharply pointed at the opposite ends. A medial portion thereof carries  
5 the probe, either fixedly or slidably by means of a central, transverse bore.

These and other features and advantages of the sealing apparatus for inserting a probe into a pressure vessel according to the present invention  
10 will become more apparent with reference to following detailed description and drawings.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

15 Fig. 1 is a top plan view showing a basic component of the sealing apparatus according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged vertical sectional view taken along line II-II of Fig. 1;

20 Fig. 3 is an enlarged vertical sectional view taken along line III-III of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a probe and sliding wedge used in the Fig. 1 embodiment of the present invention;

25 Fig. 5 is a top plan view of a second preferred embodiment of the present invention, showing the basic structure of a sealing apparatus;

Fig. 6 is an enlarged, vertical sectional view taken along line VI-VI of Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view showing the probe and wedge used in the embodiment of Fig. 5;  
5 and

Fig. 8 is a perspective view, partially cut away, showing a preferred drive mechanism according to the present invention.

10 **Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments**

Referring now to Figs. 1-4, a sealing apparatus for inserting a probe into a pressure vessel, such as a wind tunnel, through an  
15 elongated opening thereof is generally referred to by the numeral 10. The apparatus includes a pair of resiliently deformable seals 12 and 14 opposingly disposed in sealing engagement with each other over the elongated opening 16 provided  
20 in a sidewall 18 of the pressure vessel. The seals are preferably inflatable through connectors 20 and 22 to a pressure which exceeds the internal and external pressure of the pressure vessel. For  
25 example, if the pressure within a wind tunnel is 30 psi, the seals 12 and 14 would be inflated to about 50 psi. The connectors connect to a pressurized source for supplying air, or other fluid, to the seals.



The seals 12 and 14 are carried by a retainer 24 which includes two longitudinal U-shaped sections 26 and 28 interconnected through end plates 30 and 32. The retainer 24 is connected to the sidewall 18 of the pressure vessel by any  
5 suitable means, such as welding or by using threaded fasteners. The retainer thus holds the pair of seals rigidly to the pressure vessel.

A double-ended wedge 34 is longitudinally  
10 slidable between the two seals 12 and 14. The symmetrically curvilinear shape of the wedge 34, with pointed opposite axial ends facilitates a sealing engagement between the wedge and the seals so that the integrity of the pressure within the  
15 pressure vessel is maintained while the wedge 34 moves longitudinally between the two seals. As shown in Fig. 1, the seals 12 and 14 collapse around the wedge 34 so as to sealingly engage the wedge and prevent pressure equalization between  
20 the outside and the inside of the pressure vessel.

As shown in Fig. 3, the wedge 34 carries a probe 36 which extends into the pressure vessel from a bottom of the wedge 34. A shaft 38 which  
25 extends from the top of the wedge 34 can be connected to an actuator for moving the wedge longitudinally, thereby moving the probe longitudinally within the pressure vessel. The wedge 34 and shaft 38, as well as the probe 36,

may be hollow or may otherwise be provided with an internal passageway to receive wiring from a distal, sensing end 40 of the probe 36.

5       An important aspect of the present invention is that the wedge 34 has a specifically designed cross-sectional shape which provides a gentle transition to enable the seals to conform to the outer surface of the wedge without leakage. This allows active positioning of the probe 38 within  
10       the pressure vessel without compromising the internal pressure. Probe actuation forces are very low, even though the seals remain inflated during probe movement, as long as the wedge/seal interface is kept lubricated. The lubrication  
15       also serves to prevent seal damage. Lubrication may be effected by applying a lubricant to the interface periodically. However, to avoid frequent manual re-lubrication, a self-lubricating system can be employed to bleed silicone grease  
20       out of the wedge itself through openings 42, for example. These openings may be provided as outlets for a remotely located reservoir of lubricant (not shown).

25       An alternative embodiment of the present invention is illustrated in Figs. 5-7, in which the retainer 24 slidably carries the wedge 34, which is incorporated into a carriage 44 having an upper guide plate 46 and a lower guide plate 48

between which the wedge 34 is positioned.

In the embodiment of Figs. 5-7, the carriage 44 is provided with a central bore 50 in which a probe 52 is slidably disposed. Thus, the probe 52 is longitudinally movable within the pressure vessel, and also transversely movable through the carriage, as indicating by the directional arrows in Fig. 7. A sheet of sealing material 54 is provided on top of the guide plate 46, and is sandwiched between the guide plate 44 and a retainer plate 56 so as to help prevent leakage of pressure through the bore 50.

As a slight modification, the embodiment of Figs. 5-7 involves a wider elongated opening, into which a mounting plate 58 is secured by conventional means, such as welding, threaded fasteners, etc. Then, the retainer 24 is mounted on the mounting plate 58 also by using conventional fastening means. The mounting plate 58 has an elongated opening provided centrally therein, which corresponds to the opening 16 of the first embodiment.

Fig. 8 illustrates a drive mechanism which is capable of moving the probe longitudinally along the length of the elongated opening. A pair of support plates 60 and 62 are rigidly connected to the mounting plate 58 at opposite axial ends thereof. A pair of guide rails 64 and 66 extend

between the support plate 60 and 62 and provide guides for the carriage 68 which is provided with a pair of support blocks 70 and 72 in which the guide rails 64 and 66 are slidably mounted.

5       A ball nut 74 is mounted to the upper guide plate 76 of the carriage 68. The ball nut has a threaded bore 78 which threadedly engages a rotatable ball screw 80 which is journaled in the support plates 60 and 62 for rotation in either  
10       direction. Rotational movement is imparted in the ball screw by an electric drive motor 82 working through a gear box 84. Details of the gear box and drive motor, and their connections to the ball screw are not shown herein since they are all of  
15       conventional design and well known to those of ordinary skill in the art, as well as commercially available. When the ball screw 80 is caused to rotate by the drive motor 82 working through the gear box 84, the guide rails 64 and 66 prevent the  
20       carriage 68 from rotating with the ball screw 80. Therefore, the carriage 68 moves longitudinally along the guide rails 64 and 66 in either direction.

25       The carriage 68 also has a central bore 86 into which a probe is slidably mounted. The probe (not shown) can thus be moved transversely into and out of the pressure vessel, as well as axially along the length of the pressure vessel.

Transverse movement of the probe can be done mechanically or manually simply by pushing the probe further into the pressure vessel.

5       The shape of the wedge 34 in all embodiments of the present invention is preferably smoothly curved and completely symmetric. The shape somewhat resembles a tear drop and is preferably curvilinear to provide a smooth transition between the pointed ends.

10       For high temperature applications, both an inlet and outlet line may be added to each seal to allow pressurized coolant to circulate, thereby maintaining seal temperature below the seals melting point.

15       Numerous modifications and adaptations of the present invention will be apparent to those so skilled in the art and thus, it is intended by the following claims to cover all such modifications and adaptations which fall within the true spirit  
20       and scope of the invention.

**What is claimed is:**

## PROBE INSERTION APPARATUS WITH INFLATABLE SEAL

Abstract of the Disclosure

8 A sealing apparatus, <sup>is disclosed</sup> for inserting a probe into a pressure vessel having an elongated opening includes a pair of resiliently deformable seals opposingly disposed in sealing engagement with each other. A retainer is connected to the pressure vessel around the elongated opening and holds the pair of seals rigidly to the pressure vessel. A wedge is engageable with the pair of seals and carries the probe, for longitudinally translating the probe in pressure vessel.

10

FIG. 1

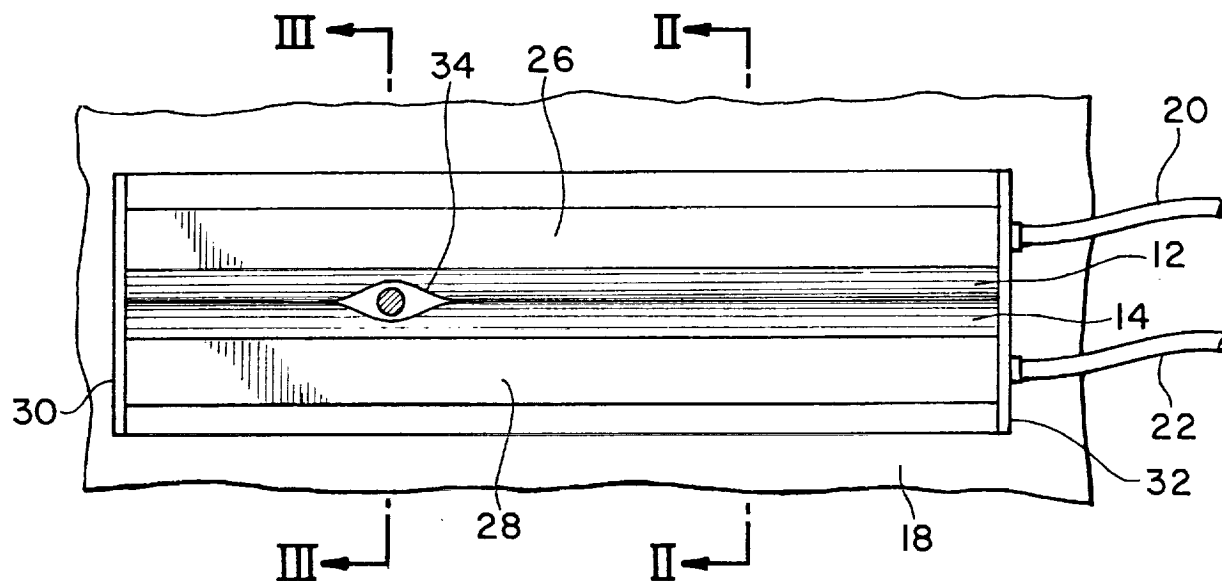


FIG. 2

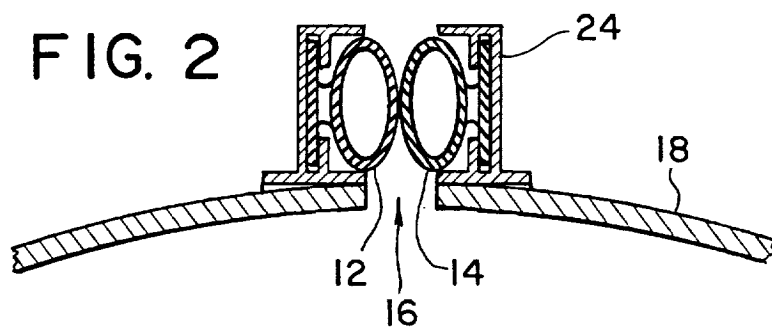


FIG. 3

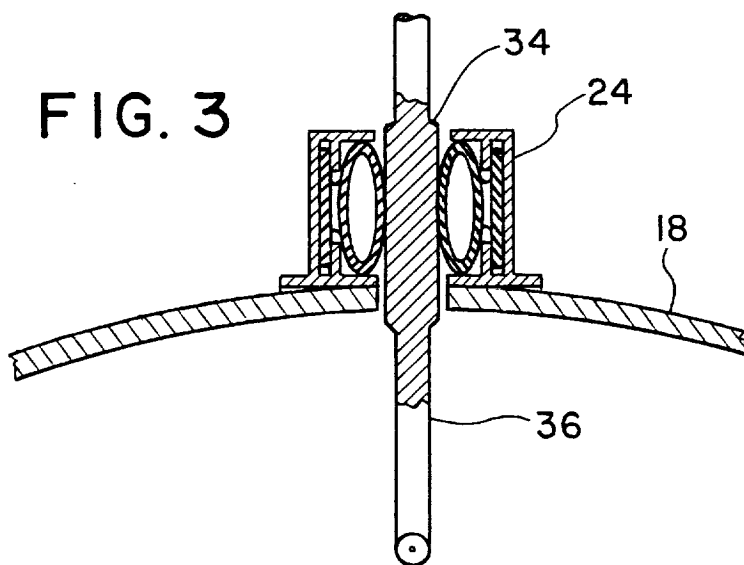


FIG. 4

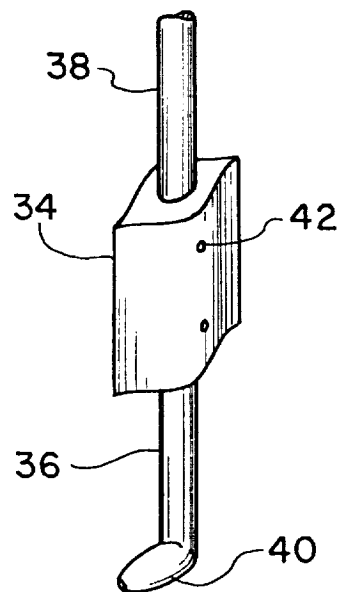


FIG. 5

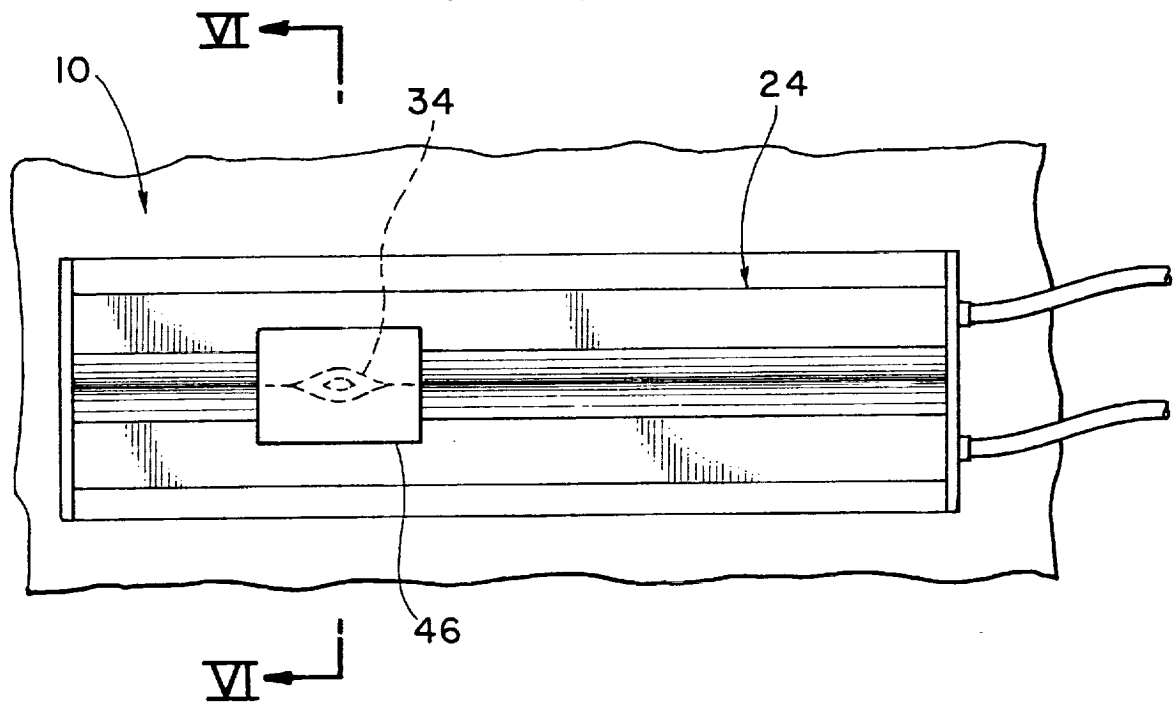


FIG. 6

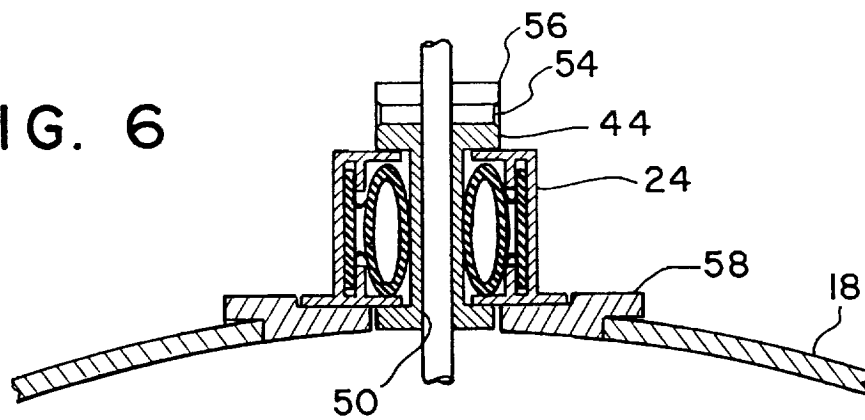


FIG. 7

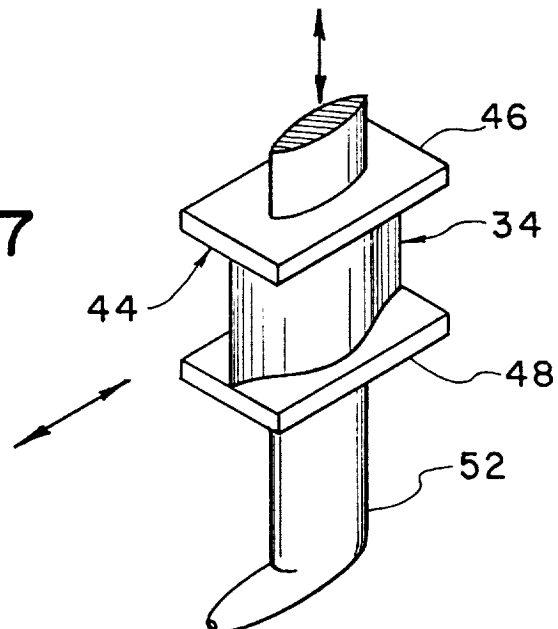




FIG. 8

